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NO. 36.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

## THE ONION WORM.

Within a few years past, our gardeners, in many parts of the State, have been exceedingly annoyed by a little worm that would be found in the very heart of their young onions, which destroyed them entirely, if not eradicated in season. In some places it has been impossible to raise onions at all, and their cultivation has been given up. Almost every expedient has been tried to prevent the ravages of these little destroyers, but with very little effect. Indeed, there has been a good deal of obscurity in regard to the origin and habits of it, and, therefore, no very systematic course of prevention could be adopted understandingly.

We were pleased to find a chapter on this subject in the last *Granite Farmer*, communicated to that excellent paper by Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Patents at Washington.

Mr. B. found that this insect laid a claim to the onion beds in his garden, and was destroying them both root and branch, affording him no prospect of having a single onion to flavor even a "hasty plate of soup" in the fall.

In searching out the causes that left him thus aimless, he says he found a description of it in "Kollar's work on insects injurious to gardens," and he forwards to that paper, Kollar's description and history of this insect, a part of which we here borrow for the benefit of our readers who have heretofore had cause to mourn over their desolated onion beds in the spring.

The perfect insect or fly, says Kollar, is entirely of an ash gray color in the females, with black stripes in the males. (Known to naturalists by the name of *Anthomyia ceporum*.) The wings clear like glass, with blood red veins, and yellowish brown veins. It is found throughout the summer in several generations. The larva lives during that season singly, and also gregariously on the different sorts of leeks and onions, and does great damage among the white onions, so that it often destroys the whole crop.

"The fly lays her eggs on the leaves of the onion, close to the earth. The newly hatched maggot bores through the first leaf and then descends between the leaves into the onion in its base, where it entirely destroys the bulb, which soon becomes rotten. It leaves the onion to undergo its transformation in the earth, and becomes an elliptical, reddish-brown, wrinkled pupa, out of which the perfect fly is developed in summer, from ten to twenty days. The later broods pass the winter in the pupa state."

The same insect is mentioned in Kirby and Spence's work on Entomology. After learning its history, I observed carefully its habits, and found them to conform precisely to the account of it given by Kollar.

So much for the description of the insect. The next thing, and a very important one, too, is to know what is the best mode of prevention, and what the best mode of destroying after you have found that you have not prevented its attacks. This has not yet been found out. Kollar says it is very difficult to destroy these insects, and Kollar speaks the truth, as all who have tried to do it will abundantly testify.

He recommends the use of powdered charcoal which he says must not be applied to every part of the bed, because it is advisable to sacrifice a portion of the crop rather than lose the whole, by leaving patches free from charcoal, where the parent fly will deposit her eggs, and when hatched the larvae can be easily removed in the onions left for them to devour, and be buried very deep or burnt.

This process, however, is not very sure. Charcoal ashes, tobacco water, and such like things, have been tried with but very little success. Unless you happen to hit when the worm is on the outside of the leaf, and before it has burrowed into the stalk, you do not reach it much, and after he gets in out of the reach of your ashes and tobacco spittle, what cares he how much you "pile on?"

Mr. Burke also says: "I have also learned from other sources that lime from the dry purifiers of Gas works, and soot, are also very efficient preventives of the ravages of this insect. And recently I have been informed that tar—raw tar sprinkled daily upon the plants, is also an effectual remedy. It is recommended by one of the Shakers of Enfield, to try ashes and lime. I made the application to my beds the present season, and succeeded in saving about one fourth part of the crop."

We should think that raw tar, sprinkled upon the plants, could be of no particular service unless it covered them entirely, and if it did so, it would be as destructive as the worm itself, for no plant could grow encased in a coat of tar. It is probable, if tar is of any use as a preventive, it is owing to its odor being offensive to the fly, and thereby keeping it off the premises. If so, tar in cups, or on chips, placed plentifully among the onions, would be a better way of applying it. We leave the matter for further research and experiment.

## SEEDING DOWN LANDS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

In our last number we published an article taken from the *Massachusetts Ploughman* on this subject. The Editor of that paper has been instrumental in introducing this practice among many farmers, and it has often been found a very good practice. It is sometimes the case that it could not be done in the spring, but that in August or September it could be done. The farmer who finds himself in this predicament should not hesitate to sow grass—red top or fowl-meadow—in the fall. It was found that, in this section of the country, it does not answer quite so well to sow clover so late, it being more easily thrown out by the frost, and its roots broken off.

We have known red top, white clover, and low growing grasses, sown at this time of year with winter wheat, do very well. Herdsgrass will also do well with wheat, but it is apt to grow up as tall as the wheat, and "bottle" the reaper at harvesting. This kind may be sown on the wheat field early in the spring of the year, just before a rain, which will beat it into the surface of the soil.

The present dry season is not very promising in regard to the sowing of anything, but rain will come at some time or other, and it may be well to put the seed in, and let it "bide its time."

Grass is the great staple crop of Maine, and yet there is much yet to be learned in regard to the best mode of its culture and management to the best advantage. We doubt if all the excellent kinds have as yet been discovered and propagated among us. At any rate, there is room for improvement in the culture of those already best known to us.

For the Maine Farmer.

## LOW MEADOW LANDS—QUERY.

Dr. HOLMES—I wish to ask, through the medium of your paper, how an old meadow, run out, cut best and cheapest be brought into grass. My question refers to a meadow that many years since bore good meadow grass, but which is now run out and overgrown with a light coat of moss and a few very small bushes. After being well ditched, will it come into grass without further care? Or will it be necessary to plough it? Or, further, will it not be best to burn it over, and then sow on seed, say fowl-meadow, or blue-joint? And will the seed catch without harrowing? Will it essentially benefit a meadow of the above description to flow it?

The muck on the meadow which I wish to improve is from one to two feet deep. A part of it is almost uniformly one foot deep, and a very considerable portion of it is from 18 to 24 inches deep. Now I wish to ascertain, through you, or some of the able contributors to your valuable paper, how I can most easily and successfully improve my plot of some two or three hundred acres of the above description. And any favor, touching this matter, with which you or any of your correspondents, may oblige me and the public, shall, on my part, be duly acknowledged.

Which is best and cheapest—to ditch with a plow or spade? Yours truly,  
Brewer, Aug. 1882. INQUIRER.

NOTE. We hope some of our readers who have experience in these matters will answer our correspondent. It would, however, be very difficult to tell what would be the best process for him to follow. Can you get complete command of the water, so as to lay it off and on, as you like? If so, the cheapest mode of renovating would be to ditch it, burn it over, sow on fowl-meadow seed, and rake or harrow it in,—(one of the spiral spring tooth horse rakes would do well for this business.)—and then flow it from November to May. If the ground be burnt over, and the seed sown just before a rain, it will catch pretty well.

For the Farmer.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS—NO. 4.

Oxygen, vital air, or the supporter of combustion, and hydrogen, inflammable air, or the essence of combustion. These two elements are known pure only in their gaseous states, and cannot be detected by any of our senses; hence the importance of chemical tests to enlighten our understanding.

Introduce a lighted taper, or a living animal, into either of these gases, and it will develop their properties and render them manifest to our senses. These two gases, (six parts of the former and one of the latter,) coming in contact at a certain point of temperature, form the most intense blaze or flame and heat in nature; they form or develop the blaze and calorific heat, when wood, pitch, oil, or spirits, are burned in the air, (the carbon forming a close heat, as coal burning in the grate or forge,) but eight parts of oxygen and one of hydrogen, combined, form water, and in this proportion more than one-half of the animal and vegetable kingdom, by weight, are formed, either as fluids, or in their solidified and variously combined states with other elements, producing all the various forms and properties of organic matter.

As these two elements, in the form of water, pervade universal nature, and as this is the form, either pure or impregnated with other elements, in which animals and plants use it, the practical farmer has only to guard against the two extremes, of too wet or too dry. Although water may be considered the main and ample source of these two elements, yet it is not the only one in the economy of nature, from or by which they are received. The atmosphere contains 21 per cent. of its bulk, and carbonic acid contains 7 per cent. of its weight of oxygen, so that the leaves, feeding on the atmosphere, must take in oxygen as well as carbon from this source, while its solution in water is admitted readily by the roots; and hydrogen, in the form of ammonia, pervades the air, and may be received by the plant, through the medium of the leaf, or, having a stronger affinity for water than it has for air, it descends in every falling shower, and ministers to the roots.

Light carbonated hydrogen, or marsh gas, is formed from two equivalents of hydrogen to one of carbon, and is constantly given off during the decay of putrescent matter in highly manured soils, and probably furnishes both hydrogen and carbon in this form, but the proportion from each of these has not yet been determined.

NOTE. This series is mainly designed for young men and boys, and this article should be examined in connection with the former one on Carbon; and to render the examination pleasing and instructive, they may consult their fathers, school-masters, or doctors, who will be oughtful to understand vegetable and animal physiology, and the action of these elements; or, better still, let the study of the laws of nature be introduced into our common schools.

MARTIN MOWER.

Bangor, August 23, 1882.

A hog washed weekly with soap and a brush, will be found to thrive, and put up flesh in a ratio of at least 5 to 3, in comparison to a pig not so treated.

For the Maine Farmer.  
MANAGEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

FRIEND HOLMES—Horticulturists have, within a few years past, strongly recommended the training of currant bushes in the form of trees. The late lamented Downing, whose valuable writings have aided thousands of American gardeners and fruit growers, says: "The currant should never be allowed to produce suckers, and in order to insure this, the superfluous eyes or buds should be taken out before planting it, (all below the point where the top is to be formed.) When the plants are placed where they are finally to remain, they should always be kept in the form of trees—that is to say, with single stems, and heads branching out, at from one foot to three from the ground." Here we have good authority for forming currant trees. "Many writers recommend training the currant as trees, but when thus trained they soon become stunted and covered with moss, and fail. But train as bushes, and cut out the old wood, and encourage a fresh growth, and they will long continue to yield abundant crops of fine fruit. We have tried both ways, and proved these facts." So says the American Fruit Book. Who shall decide when pomologists disagree? Will not those who have tried both ways give the result of each? This may appear to some like a small matter about a small fruit; but the true agriculturist, who has for his motto, "improvement" in the whole vegetable world, as far as is conducive to the comfort of man, will often take an enlarged view of small things. We have tried the bush and the tree form, under equal cultivation, and now give the bush a decided preference. It was evidently so designed by nature, from the fact, that it raised from either seed or cuttings it has an inclination to throw up an abundance of shoots. In addition to this, it is well known that the currant flourishes best in a cool and partially shaded situation. Now is not the thick bush better fitted to screen the berries from the rays of the sun than the naked tree?

As the best season for pruning the bushes is as soon as the growth is perfected, those who wish to improve their crop can easily do so, by cutting out all mossy and exhausted branches. The soil around them should be kept clean from grass and weeds, and mellow with compost. Although the old variety, so common in our gardens, may be improved, yet it must, or at least ought, soon to be supplanted by larger and finer varieties. The White Dutch is every way worthy of extensive cultivation, being larger and much less acid than the red. Mary's Victoria, recently introduced from England, has already merited a high rank in this country. We have just proved them to be as described. "Berries very large, bright red, excellent flavor, and hang long on the bush in perfection. Of great excellence."

The gooseberry is probably raised to the greatest perfection in England, where the cool and humid atmosphere seems peculiarly adapted to the production of large and excellent berries. Gooseberries seem to claim a moist situation more than currants, the vigorous growth of our wild varieties in wet lands, and even in swamps and marshes, is evidence that a moist, deep soil well supplied with muck or swamp mud, thoroughly pulverized by composting, is just what they need.

The bushes should be exposed to the sun and wind. If grown in the shade the berries are more subject to mildew—are smaller and more acid. We have cultivated several English varieties, and the Houghton's Seedling. The latter has surpassed all others, in vigor, productiveness, and excellence of flavor. It has long, trailing branches, and is readily propagated by layers. An excellent method is to cover the lower branches with composted muck, in autumn, or the early part of the following season. They will soon throw out roots, which in due season may be separated from the parent bush, and planted in rows three to four feet apart. Other kinds may be started from cuttings, like currants.

Some pruning is beneficial to the gooseberry as well as the currant, but when the bushes begin to fall under good management, it is better to start a new plantation. A deep and rich soil is indispensable for successful culture. SIGMA.

NOTE. We have also, in times past, tried the tree and bush form for currants, and greatly prefer the bush form.

For the Farmer.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE WEST LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The West Lincoln Agricultural and Horticultural Society, met on the 21st of August, according to adjournment. In the absence of the chairman, Col. J. M. Frye was called to the chair. A delegation from the Lincoln Agricultural and Horticultural Society, being present with an invitation to this Society to join them, upon suggestion of Col. S. H. Read, they were called upon. Mr. B. C. Bailey, of Bath, as chairman, addressed the meeting, and proceeded to read the invitation. After remarks in favor of union, by B. C. Bailey and J. M. Frye, and by Dr. A. Young, Jr., against, upon motion of Mr. Bailey, it was

Voted, To accept the proposition so far as to bring it before the meeting.

The chairman then arrived and took the stand. Remarks were made upon the subject of union, by B. H. Field, J. M. Frye, S. H. Read, and B. C. Bailey.

Upon motion of Mr. Bailey, a committee were chosen to take the matter of union into consideration. Remarks were made by S. H. Read, Josiah Mower, S. Denlow, and E. Ham.

Leave was granted to withdraw petition, on motion of B. C. Bailey.

The following named gentlemen were chosen a committee to nominate officers.

E. Ham, Lewiston; J. Mower, Greene; Daniel Cary, Webster; Lewis Phillips, Auburn; Josiah Penly, Danville; F. Purinton, Topsham; Daniel Holway, Bowdoinham; Jno. L. Davis, Lisbon; Samuel Denlow, Richmond.

That committee attended to their duty, and nominated as follows:  
Elijah Barrell of Greene, for President.  
Daniel Holland and J. B. Jones of Lewiston, Henry H. Thompson of Lisbon, and Josiah Mower of Bowdoinham, for Vice Presidents.

W. R. Frye of Lewiston, for Corresponding Secretary.  
W. R. Wright of Lewiston, for Recording Secretary.

Mark Lowell of Lewiston, Treasurer.  
Dr. A. G. Carleton of Lewiston, Augustus Sprague of Greene, Daniel City of Webster, D. T. Stevens of Auburn, and Wm. Faten of Topsham, for Trustees.

Benjamin Ham of Lewiston, for Agent.  
Calvin Record of Lewiston, for Librarian.  
All of whom were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

Voted, To request the Maine Farmer to publish the doings of this meeting.

Voted, To adjourn to meet in this place on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. BARRELL, President.  
W. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

## THE TOMATO.

To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to say disgusting, in the flavor of this excellent fruit. It has, however, long been used for culinary purposes in various countries of Europe, and has, of late years, been extensively cultivated, and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennett, a Professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medicinal properties.

1. That the Tomato is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calumel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.  
2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases.  
3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.  
5. That persons removing from the east or north to the south or west, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would, in that event, save them the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *Materia Alimentaria*. Professor Rafinesque of France says:—"It is everywhere deemed a very healing vegetable, and invaluable article of food."

Dungleson says:—"It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable articles that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

Professor Dickens asserts, that "it may be considered more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

A writer in the *Farmer's Register* says:—"It has been tried by several persons, with decided success. They were afflicted with a chronic cough, the primary cause of which, in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually cures a fit of coughing."

The method most commonly adopted in preparing this fruit for daily use, is to cut them in slices, and serve with salt, pepper, and vinegar, as you do cucumbers.

To stew them; remove them ripe from the vines, slice up, and put them in a pot over the stove or fire, without water. Stew them slowly, and, when done, put in a small piece of butter, and eat them as you do apple sauce. Some add a little flour, finely crumbed, or a couple of crackers pulverized.

The Tomato is a fruit very easily raised. If the seed be sown in May, in good rich soil, of a warm nature, with a sufficiency of old well rotted manure, there will rarely be any danger of failure. When the vines begin to leaf, they should be provided with a trellis, or tied to stakes fixed in the soil, to keep the fruit from being injured in coming in contact with the dirt.

## SHADE TREES.

But few farmers are inclined to beautify the vicinity of their residence with a sufficient number of shade trees, and those who are seeking leisurely, willingly pay advanced prices for such as supply building spots well protected by shade trees.

Our ancestors, in some cases, have placed us under a debt to posterity, and each farmer should contribute to its liquidation. To see a square-ended barn house indicative of a mean, sordid disposition. A few square feet of land may be spared from more active cultivation for lawns, shade trees, &c., for both health and convenience are advanced by such practice. It is useless to argue at this date that mere matters of ornament are useless to the farmer. It is true that Queen Elizabeth breakfasted on beef steaks and fork, without the appendage of a knife and fork; but because her majesty so breakfasted, it is no argument why any farmer's daughter at this time should partake of a similar meal. Because our fathers left our houses bare of shade, we should not follow so bad a development of taste. A road-side properly shaded, gives an increased value to the adjacent farms, and if each would contribute his quota to this improvement, the interest of all would be advanced. We would have the thanks of the weary traveller, and many a tired beast would be benefited by an afternoon shade. A desert-like absence of shade trees is reprehensible, and denotes a slothful neighborhood.

We are glad to see that some of the agricultural societies are giving premiums to the persons planting the greatest number of shade trees. How often do we see pasture fields, which within a few years have been denuded of every tree, where a few might have been left with profit, as a protection to animals against a non-day sun. As a mere matter of profit, a sufficient number should be left for this purpose, as the fattening animal or the milch cow cannot succeed so well without them. Horses and sheep require them. The Maple, Oak, Ash, Elm, Hickory, Bur-oak, and many others, may be selected from among our native trees for this purpose. The Bur-oak grows to the height of eighty feet, and with a spreading top. Its dark green shining leaves, and the fine figure of its head, render it deservedly a favorite. [Working Farmer.]

## THE MILL-WHEEL.

BY CHAMBERS BISSILL.

Within the mill-wheel's dripping cave,  
How flies the white and gleaming spray,  
In music falling on the wave

That dances to the open day  
In cool and eddies of the stream,  
In lay that rings the mill-race

About the black and rugged team,  
Whose mossy feet are far below!  
The mill above is rucked with noise,  
And gray with clouds that ever fly;

And now I hear the miller's voice  
As here and there the workmen ply.  
I hear the wagon wheels and the horse,  
The din of barges in the mill;

The wheel beneath the rafted floor,  
Groans on, the willing slave of all.  
Unheeded of the summer wind,  
That o'er the level water skims,

Unheeded of the frosts that bid  
With icy blades its dripping rim;  
Nor ever shrills its measured sound,  
To think of all it has to do,

But patient turns its endless round,  
As if it will be endless, too.  
By night the water-gate is drawn;  
Within the wave the wheel is still,

As, waiting for the lingering dawn,  
It rests beneath the lonely mill.  
Sleep, busy wheel; a respite ask  
When all thy daily work is done;

And would thy fixed and ruthless task  
Were less the image of my own!

## ALKALINE WASHES FOR THE SURFACES OF TREES.

Almost all the alkalies have, in turn, been used for this purpose. The trunks of trees have been white-washed with lime, and perhaps this is the worst practice which has been resorted to for the destruction of fungi and insects, and although at the time of its application the lime is caustic and will decompose parasitical plants, this action lasts but for a very short time. The lime becomes converted into carbonate of lime, fills the ultimate surfaces of the bark, and prevents the healthy respiration of the tree; therefore, trees which have been treated with white-wash, while they present an apparently clean surface, are not in an entirely healthy state.

Solutions of potash, when saturated, were found occasionally to destroy the tree, and this gave rise to its use in the form of soap, which will adhere for a greater length of time, and was found to be less deleterious.

One alkali, (soda) however, may be used with impunity, without the fear of injuring the bark of any tree; for while it causes the rapid decay of the dead portions of the bark, it has no effect upon the living parts. If the body and branches of a tree be wetted with a saturated solution of a good quality of soda, such as we have often described as Bleacher's No. 1 Soda, it will invariably improve the health of the tree—the inert portions of the bark will be softened, and mosses, and other fungi, will be decomposed—the cones and ova of insects will be destroyed. During the after growth of the tree, the decomposed portions of the bark will be thrown off, leaving a clean and healthy surface. No tree can be fruitful, and improve in size and figure, unless its bark be perfectly clean.

The application of soda, made by dissolving one pound in a gallon of water, and applied in spring and late summer, will ensure vigor not attainable without such means, and will do away with the necessity of scraping or slitting trees to prevent their becoming hide-bound. Such trees as have smooth bark, may be rubbed with a woolen cloth one week after the application of the soda, and a shiny smooth surface will be produced.

We have a few trees to which the soda has been applied for three years in succession to the point where the branches commence, and it is now evident that the portion of the tree thus treated, is larger and in finer health, than the part immediately above it. We first saw this treatment at the seat of Robert Rennie, Esq., Lodi, New Jersey. [Working Farmer.]

EXPERIENCE OF ANIMALS. Animals are prompt at using their experience in reference to things from which they have suffered pain or annoyance. Grant mentions an orang-outang which, having had when ill, some medicine administered to it in an egg, could never be induced to touch one afterwards, notwithstanding its previous fondness for them. A tame fox has been cured from stealing eggs, and poultry by giving them to him scalding hot from the stovepan. Le Valliant's monkey was extremely fond of brandy, but would never be prevailed on to touch it again after a lighted match had been applied to some of it.

Two carriage horses, which made a point of stopping at the foot of every hill, and refused to proceed in spite of every punishment, were considered beyond cure, but it was suggested at last that several horses should be attached to the back of the carriage, and being put into a trot, be made to pull the refractory horses backwards. The result was perfectly successful; for thenceforth they faced every hill with speed, and were not to be restrained till they reached the summit. A dog which had been beaten while some musk was held to its nose, always fled away whenever it accidentally smelled the drug, and was so susceptible of it, that it was used in some psychological experiments to discover whether any portion of musk had been received by the body through the organ of digestion. Another dog, which had been accidentally burned by a lucifer match, became angry at the sight of one, and furious if it got a lighting it was fired.

There are, besides, so many instances recorded of even higher degrees of intelligence, that it is impossible to deny that animals arrive at knowledge of cause and effect. Strende, of Prague, had a cat, on which he wished to make some experiments with an air pump; but as soon as the creature felt the exhaustion of the air, it rapidly placed its foot on the valve, and thus stopped the action. A dog having a great antipathy to the music of the violin, always sought to get the bow and conceal it. The well known story recorded by Plutarch proves the application of accidentally acquired experience. He says that a mule, laden with salt, fell accidentally into a stream, and having perceived that its load became thereby sensibly lightened, adopted the same contrivance afterwards purposely; and that, to cure it of the trick, its panniers were filled with sponge, under which, when fully saturated, it could barely stagger. [Passions of Animals.]

## SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Our space, this month, is not sufficient to admit of publishing the numerous letters we have received from those who have used the Improved Super-phosphate of Lime. In all cases where it was used preceding the spring rains, its results have been truly wonderful. On later crops since the rains of July, its effects are equally great. We have applied it to one field, on which are planted 60,000 cabbages, all of which are in a most flourishing condition, and fully equal those raised in the richest and oldest soil. This field was plowed in June, being the first time for many years. It was an old pasture, over-run with weeds and foul grasses and entirely out of heart. We applied 250 lbs. broadcast per acre of the Improved Super-phosphate of Lime, and after putting out the plants, at the first hoeing gave 250 lbs. more, making in all 500 lbs., at a cost of \$12.50 per acre, and we state confidently that this will give twelve thousand merchantable cabbages per acre.

Those who have used the new manure on grass, wheat, corn, &c., are more than delighted with its effects, while for turnips the results are still more wonderful. It hurries their growth so rapidly, as to force them beyond the fly and ensure their perfection at an early date. [Working Farmer.]

New Haven, August 14th, 1882.

Prof. J. J. MAPES.

Dear Sir—Allow me here to add one tribute of notice, to the many you are doubtless receiving in behalf of that valuable manufacture with which you have to do, and which cannot fail to prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interests of our country.

As you well know, I desired you to send me one half ton of the Improved Super-phosphate of Lime, which was duly received, and applied to the various crops connected with horticultural operations. Having had an analysis of the soil, I was well aware of the results that would probably follow its application, nor have I been disappointed in my expectations; all that I could have expected or hoped for has been fully realized. While the applications which I have made were for improvement, yet to mark the result, I have not forgotten the value of experiment in leaving some portions of the crops without the benefit of the application, that I might more fully realize and exhibit its real value. I have applied it to corn, potatoes, beets, onions, carrots, beans, squashes, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, cabbages, turnips, &c., &c., &c., including most other vegetables raised for the market, and in all cases I have been obliged to credit it with marked effects; and notwithstanding the drought, which has hitherto prevailed yet the Improved Super-phosphate of Lime has not failed to show its influence, thereby proving, what most desire to know, that it is really sound and suitable for the wants of plants.

While I am unable to give you precise results, as the crops mostly remain unperfected in growth, yet it requires no long mathematical demonstrations to show where the liberal hand of its application was given.

But I need not enlarge upon its virtues; all who have used it, are doubtless aware of its influence, and those who have not, only need try it and be convinced.

And the improvements which are now gathering in behalf of agricultural interests, may the recent manufacture of Improved Super-phosphate of Lime take an unworthy place, and find no light esteem in the minds of all who great agricultural interests with a cheerful hand; and while I bespeak for it a general reception in our agricultural communities, I feel I am doing nothing more than its merits will warrant, and successful cultivation demand. And may we hail with pleasure the dawn of that delightful day, when agriculture shall take science as her guide in the fields of labor, and make it the "Day Spring" of her energies, improving and enriching as effectually the mind as the soil. When this shall come, we shall no longer see hesitation in the use of needful fertilizers, but will behold each improvement as a new beam in the radiant light of a glorious morn.

Respectfully yours,

SOLONIAN MEAD.

THE PINTADO OR GUINEA HEN. Sufficient value is not given to this delicious fowl. When young it is entirely superior to the common barnyard fowl, and it is often found grazing the tables of our large hotels, ornamented with the head of a grouse, said head often surviving to endorse guinea hens as grouse for the guests of these hotels for a week together. The Romans considered the guinea hen a great delicacy. It is a restless, noisy fowl, giving harsh and unpleasant sounds. The females lay a larger number of eggs than the common domestic hen, and of a finer quality. It is supposed to have originated in Africa, but is now to be found in all climates, and is extremely hardy. [Working Farmer.]

A PROLIFIC COW. Benjamin George, Esq., Plaistow, N. H., has a cow five years old this spring, which brought at one birth three calves, all of which are now living, about three months old, and doing well. Two are heifers, and one a bull. He bought the cow when two years old from an eastern drover. She had a calf in May, 1849; another in 1850; a third in 1851; and the three on the third day of April, 1852. They weighed about 110 pounds when dropped. The cow is of middling size. Mr. George states that the first season she gave milk, 27 pounds of butter were made of her milk in three weeks. The calves are now running at pasture with the cow, and are now thriving, of good size, and of about the same weight, though of different color, and are for sale. [N. E. Farmer.]

TOMATO PIES. Cover the bottom alternately with layers of sliced tomatoes, ripe and sound, and bread, crumbled fine, with butter and spice to taste, a bake pan with loaf bread sliced fine, and sprinkle with a fine sugar over each layer of tomatoes as it is put in. Cover with sliced bread, and bake as you do other pies. [A friend informs us that green tomatoes make the best pies, equal in all respects, he thinks to green apples, and they are made after the same fashion. Will some of our housekeepers take advantage of this hint, and send us the result—with one of the pies.]

The Canadian Agricultural Fair is to be held at Toronto, and will last from the 21st to the 24th of September. The sum of \$6000 is to be awarded in prizes.

## EFFECTS OF THE LATE SEVERE WINTER UPON VEGETATION.

The above is the head of an interesting editorial in the last *Farmer*, and as the view of its readers upon the subject are solicited, I will communicate mine, hoping that others will do likewise.

The question is asked, "Is it the intensity of the cold that has killed the trees and plants? and after clearly showing that the severity of the cold could not have been the cause, the inquiry is made, "to what then may be imputed such wide-spread injury to trees?"

The fact could not have escaped the notice of every observer, that the last autumn was favorable to the growth of trees until a late period, and that the cold weather commenced very suddenly; consequently the newly-made wood had not sufficiently ripened for so sudden a change of temperature; and hence in my opinion the injury.

An acquaintance of mine early anticipating bad effects from the late growing of trees, pinched off the tops and extremities of some of his choicest and tenderest varieties to check their growth and cause the wood to ripen and prepare for winter; his success was complete. I have also previously had recourse to the same method, with beneficial results. It is more than forty years since I have had something to do in tree culture, but have never known the damage to trees equal to the past winter, although once within that period it was severe in this section, destroying not only nursery trees, but in some instances, those of six and eight inches in diameter which had previously made a rapid growth and consequently did not ripen so early as those of less growth. Some indication of injury may be noticed by the close observer, very soon after the sap begins to circulate. First, a very faint yellowish shade may be discovered upon the inner surface of the bark (as I have noticed in examining the vitality of scions)





R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1892.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

In answer to the inquiries of a friend, respecting different kinds of vinegar, and especially how the "aromatic vinegar" is prepared, we would say that pure acetic acid is the basis of all vinegar. This is made in various ways, but most generally, in this country, by distilling vinegar from cider or purifying it in some other way. Vinegar from cider is acetic acid, combined with vegetable matter, which gives it color and some other peculiarities.

The aromatic vinegar which we sometimes find in the shops, is made by dissolving various kinds of oils, such as cloves, lavender, rosemary, and such like perfumes. It is of not much use, except as a pungent article, to stuff up the nostrils in cases of fainting, headache, nervous debility, &c., when it is dropped upon a sponge. It may also be used in rooms, to neutralize any unpleasant odors which are unavoidably present.

There is a mode, laid down in some medical books, of making this, or a similar preparation, extemporaneously, as follows: Put into a glass bottle, one fluid ounce of acetic acid, and add, three drops of each essential oil, such as that of lavender or lemon, and twenty drops of oil of vitriol.

Of the various kinds and modifications of vinegar, good cider vinegar is probably the best.

A NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

We see that it is proposed to hold, some time next year, a grand New England Jubilee, to gather together the sons and daughters of old New England, that are so plentifully scattered throughout the "great West." We think this would be a good plan. Keep alive a good feeling between the different sections of the Union, and there need be no fears of disunion. And to engender and keep alive such good feelings, we can think of no better way than to cultivate the acquaintance of our neighbors in different parts of the Union. Let there, then, be a "grand demonstration," as the papers have it, and we will show the "Hoosiers," the "Suckers," the "Buckeyes," and the "Wolverines" of the West, that the "Yankees" are not, *not* of them, such a wooden-nut-making, clock-peddling, and almighty-dollar-whorlshipping race as they have thought. The Boston Journal has the following, in reference to this project:

"A Massachusetts man who has strayed away to Michigan, and who evidently cherishes fond recollections of the 'good old times,' suggests through the columns of the *Hampshire Gazette* that a grand New England Jubilee be held in Boston during the great exhibition which is to take place in New York next year. He wants all the New England boys and girls who now have their homes in the great West, to visit their New England home, and take a good look at our railroads, factories, the big sugar at Hoose, see how the Maine liquor law works, and last, and best of all, to hear the Easterners say their lessons. This is a good idea, and we hope they will do it. The Fourth of July would be a good time, if they can leave the crops. Come on, all you stray Yankees—whether Hoosiers, Suckers, Wolverines or Buckeyes by adoption—come home, and we will show you Bunker Hill Monument; our beautiful Common—not quite so extensive as a prairie, but still a pretty considerable patch; our water works; our fine telegraphs; the hundred steamers and thousands of white sails that cover our harbor; our magnificent suburbs of Dorchester, Roxbury, Cambridge and Charlestown, with their elegant cars and splendid residences; our lovely wives, our blooming daughters and our children; and you shall have Sunday and Albany to sing. Old Bull to fiddle, and Warren to make you laugh; and Webster, Choate and our other great men shall entertain you so that you shall regret that you ever left the homestead roof. Come one, come all, you will be welcome, and we will have a *New England Jubilee* that shall be remembered for a century."

PROSPECTIVE REWARD FOR THE DROUTH.

At the time of writing this, (Aug. 26,) the rain is pouring down generously, and has been doing so for the last twelve hours. It is quite a luxury to look at it, especially when such a sight has not been seen since the 2d of July. We have had one or two small showers and rains since then, but not what may be called a real, soaking rain. Of course it has been uncommonly dry. The grass in the fields has become brown and crumpled like brittle sticks as you walked over it, and the grasshoppers were multiplying by myriads, and, in many places, eating all before them. The fall feed is among the missing, and cattle begin to look lean and hungry. This rain is, therefore, very particularly welcome, and if we can have a succession of them, vegetation will recover. The drouth undoubtedly will be advantageous in some respects. It was a remark of the late Major Wood, of Winthrop, that an occasional drouth was as good to the earth as a dressing of manure, and that he never knew what might be called a dry year, that was not followed by a very fruitful one. If that is true in all cases, we may look out for bountiful crops next year.

SECOND CROP. Our friend, Mr. F. Wingate,

of this city, has shown us a specimen of peas from his vines, of the second crop, full grown, and ripe enough to plant. The seed for the first crop was planted on the first day of April, and the ripe peas from first crop were planted on the fifth day of July, for the second crop. The seed from the first crop was noticed in our paper of June 24th. Best this, farmers and gardeners, if you can.

SENTENCED. John B. Hall and Wm. Freeman, convicted of breaking open a number of stores in this city a short time since, were sentenced, last week, to three years in the State Prison. Bonney, who was convicted of uttering counterfeit money, has filed exceptions.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. We learn that a child of Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Wayne Village, aged about four years, fell from a shop window, a distance of eighteen feet, into the water below, which was only about a foot deep, among the rocks, &c., and escaped uninjured!

DROUTH BROKEN. The terrible drouth that has been about us so long has gone into liquidation. There were all of ten inches of rain fell on Thursday and Friday last, and on Sunday night a piping north-easter commenced pouring down the rain in great profusion. The roots are well soaked, and the grasshoppers are in trouble.

SPAYING ANIMALS. A friend wishes to know if any one in this vicinity understands the art of spaying heifers, sows, &c. We do not know of any one, but should like to be informed if there is one.

BRO. DREW AND THE SWITCH TENDERS.

Our peculiarly amiable and good natured neighbor of the Banner, among other ailments, must be troubled with chronic gas-trills, judging from the manifestations of an irritable kind, whenever any remark is made in the Farmer, incidentally or otherwise, that does not seem to accord with the exalted ideas he has of his own infallibility. He is a man of wonderful free speech, and an advocate of great latitude of sentiment, provided, nevertheless, you always coincide with him, and, with a low salutation, pronounce him the "Allah" of the Press. But just cross his track a little—just throw a doubt upon his infallibility, and he will whine like a kicked puppy. Because we incidentally mentioned, week before last, that we had always found the officers and employees of the Portland & Kennebec railroad as faithful, gentlemanly and obliging to those on any other road, he comes out with half a column of "hullabaloo" about our "contradicting" him, and that it is "half our vocation." Well, we think it would take a man about half his time to keep such a self-righteous person as he is on the right track, if he should undertake the business. After pouring out his phial of "holy spite and malice" upon us, as usual, he repeats his assertion that somebody told him that one of the switchmen, somewhere or other on the route, and at some time or other, was intoxicated, thereby implicating by the indefinite manner in which he brings the accusation, every switchman on the whole line, from Augusta to Portland.

Is that doing the honest thing towards the innocent, or towards the railroad company? It is neither gentlemanly nor christian like. We do wish our Reverend brother would try to be a gentleman if he can't be a christian.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

INDIAN RACES OF AMERICA. This is the title of a book of some 600 or 700 pages now in press, to be published by E. B. Simonson & Co., of this city. We have been shown some of the proof sheets of this work, and should think it would prove a valuable one. It will be illustrated with colored plates. We shall have more to say of it hereafter.

MORRELL'S MISCELLANY. This is the title of a new monthly work, just established by our old friend Arthur Morrell, of New York. It makes a very interesting work of some 150 pages, and is sold at the very low price of 125 cents. The number before us, in addition to much valuable information, contains a number of interesting tales from the standard works of the day. The astonishing cheapness of the work will find it a place among the cheap publications of the day. To subscribers paying in advance, the work will be sent for \$1.50 per annum.

WESTERN MEDICAL NEWS AND CANCER JOURNAL. A new journal, bearing the above title, has been received. It is published in Cincinnati, and edited by R. S. Newton, M.D., and O. E. Newton, M.D. As its name indicates, it is devoted principally to the subject of cancer. The Messrs. Newton conceive that they have made some important discoveries in regard to the origin, nature, and treatment of cancer. They assert the discovery, what we have sometimes conjectured might be the case, that cancers originate from animalcules. They propose to publish their journal quarterly, at twenty-five cents per annum.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARROSTOOK.

The following is a part of a private letter received from friend Hall. He will excuse us from making it public as it contains matter interesting to all of us in Maine.

FRIEND HOLMES. You will perhaps be pleased to learn, that Arrostook never presented finer prospects to her farmers than at this moment. Our crops are maturing finely and promise an abundant harvest. Winter wheat is excellent; we can show as handsome fields of that grain, as can be found in the State. We are told that our crops generally, are better than in the older portions of the State, be that as it may, we are perfectly satisfied with our portion. Our crop of hay, owing to the drouth in the Spring, is lighter than usual, but this I presume is pretty generally the case throughout New England.

Now is the proper time for those who are desirous of seeing Arrostook "as it is" to come and see what Arrostook soil can do. If one wishes to judge discriminately of the Agricultural capacities of any country, he should see its productions; its crops, before its fields have yielded up their wealth to the husbandman.

Our Agricultural Society is flourishing fine. A generous spirit of emulation is awakened among our farmers, which, if not allowed to degenerate into mere sordid selfishness, will be productive of much benefit to our whole Agricultural community. We sincerely hope that all our members will take a right broad and comprehensive view of the object of the Society, and suffer no private or petty disappointment, to cause hard feelings to thwart the advancement of their common interests. The expenses of our Member of the Board of Agriculture will somewhat cripple our financial operations. We think it was rather short-sighted policy to take from the limited funds allowed us, being so far from our member to travel. However, we shall send him pay his expenses, and do the best we can, hoping that our next Legislature will remedy this defect in the Law—hoping too that the transaction of the Board, will create a deeper and abiding interest in the cause of Agriculture, the true source of National wealth and prosperity.

JOSEPH B. HALL.

Presque Isle, August 21, 1892.

REMARKABLE SOLDIER CASE.

DIED, at the residence of his son, in Rumford, on the 20th ult., Mr. Benjamin B. York, a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, aged 91 years. He served for a time under Benedict Arnold, and witnessed with bitter chagrin the infamous and treasonable conduct of that officer.

He retained his bodily and mental faculties almost to the close of life. He was open, frank, and honest—cheerful and pleasant in conversation—benevolent in feeling, and remarkable for buoyancy of spirit. He has undoubtedly gone to the God of Armies to receive the reward consequent upon a virtuous life.

Rumford, Aug., 1892.

NEW CITY AGENT. On Monday last, the City Agency for the sale of spirituous liquors, was taken from Messrs. Wells & Lombard, and George W. Jones appointed Agent.

SAD AFFAIR. CAUTION TO SCHOOL-BOYS. On Tuesday, shortly after the District School at Whitcombville was dismissed, and the children had started home, three boys and a little girl were going along in company, when the boys found a distance arose in the little party, during which, one of the boys struck the little girl, pushed her down, threw dirt in her face, and placed the snake upon her. After the girl had piteously recovered from the assault and afflict, she ran home and complained of a violent headache, and was thrown into convulsions and became delirious. In this condition she lingered until Friday afternoon, when death came to the relief of the poor little sufferer.

[Westchester, (Va.), Herald.]

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Caution to Parents. The Boston Traveller announces the death of a child in that city by convulsions caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dawes, in his work on the physical and Medical treatment of children, mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that there is no stomach, unless it be that of the ostrich, that can master the skin of the raisin.

Steam for extinguishing fires. Recent experiments have shown that steam, as generated in steam boilers, is an effective extinguisher of fire. A foreign journal states that it was applied to a fire on board a steamship, from the boiler, with the most complete success. It was also tried at Trenton, in an iron factory, with the same result.

A Christian Spirit. A man on "change yesterday, called another "a puppy"—that's no disgrace in dog days," was the cool reply. The Boston Post is responsible for this "squire."

Cure for the rheumatism. A writer in the London Lancet recommends pure lime juice (2 to 6 ounces per diem) as an almost certain cure for acute rheumatism. Hooper, of the Lafayette (Ala.) Tribune, says he once had a friend in Montgomery afflicted with the disease, who used the following compound: lemon juice, about one tablespoonful; sugar, two drs.; water, ad libitum; maraschino, half a wine glass; dash of old Jamaica rum, and swallow. He never got well, though.

Indian delegation to Washington. Fourteen Indians, all chiefs and braves, one the son of Keokuk and another a black Hawk from Missouri, are in St. Louis, on their way to Washington to have a talk with the President.

The Kicking Case. The coroner's jury, on investigating the case of Mrs. Donnelly, who kicked the man Clark, for grossly insulting her, rendered a verdict that no blame was to be attached to her conduct, and she was discharged. Our readers will remember the account of this case in our last.

Fatal Railroad Accident. On Tuesday, 24th ult., at the 61 P. M. train for Reading upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, was between South Reading and Reading, Charles Spencer, brakeman, who was upon the top of the cars, was struck in the head while passing under a bridge, and killed.

A good move. We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer that several steamboats running from that city have abolished the bar usually kept on board of packet boats. Much good is said to have resulted from this, in the additional safety of passengers, owing to the fact that no opportunity is afforded either to the officers or the boat to indulge in the spirit of recklessness resulting from the excitement produced by drinking.

Singular and fatal accident. Two men, who were at the Falls of Montmorency on the 12th ult., began wrestling for amusement, while standing upon the wooden platform covering the falls, which, which, being rotten, gave way, and both the men falling into the water were carried off and drowned.

A triumph of Medical science. Mr. Edward Clarke of Pittsburgh, publishes a statement describing a new case made for him by Dr. Pancoast of that city, to supply the one he had lost sixteen years ago. A piece of flesh from the forehead was sewed into the cheeks; a putrefied mould of his father's nose was placed over it to give it the proper shape, and gold tubes were inserted for the nostrils. He says he has now a new nose, sound and well formed, with the senses of feeling and smell as fine as they ever were.

Fire in Farmington. The barn of Mr. Loring Sweet, in Farmington, was burnt on Tuesday morning 24th ult. The fire took from matches in the hands of children. In the barn were some twenty tons of hay, a quantity of wheat, &c. Loss some \$300 or \$400.

Encouragement to Printers. The New York Mirror states that Beach, of the New York Sun, is probably worth \$100,000; Bennett, of the Herald, \$150,000; Greeley & Co., of the Tribune, \$175,000; Hallett & Co., of the Journal of Commerce, \$150,000; Hall & Co., of the Commercial Advertiser, \$100,000; total, \$675,000, which the taxes are \$65,250.

Fatal accident. A party from Mansfield, Ohio, started to attend a Democratic meeting at Mahoning, with a cannon and kegs of powder. On the way the powder exploded from some cause unknown, killing a Mr. Wise and a pair of horses.

Riot among the Irish laborers. A riot occurred at Fremont, Ohio, on the 23d ult., among the laborers on the railroad, in which one man was killed and several wounded. The murderer has been lodged in jail. Other arrests have been made. Great excitement prevails.

Lake Superior Copper. A correspondent, writing from Lake Superior, states that there was shipped from the mines in 1891, some 1,600 tons of copper, and the prospect is that 2,100 tons will be shipped in 1892—the Cliff Mine supplying about half of this amount each year. The ore is worth \$30 to \$350 per ton in the Eastern market.

Capt. Macey and his whole Party safe. The New Orleans Picayune has received a despatch dated Memphis, Tenn., August 16, containing advice from Fort Smith to August 3, which brings the cheering news of the positive safety of Capt. Macey and his command, and adds that the whole party have arrived safe at Fort Arbuckle.

A new import from China. Eggs, from China, put up in pickle, in large sized jars, are now retailed in San Francisco at \$1 per dozen.

Death to the mice. Mice may be expelled from drawers and cupboards most effectually by putting fresh twigs of elder bush within. The odor of the elder is intolerable to the animal.

Death from the falling of a house. The walls of an old house in Carmine street, New York, fell in on Wednesday morning, 24th ult., and buried several workmen. One of them was killed, and several others were severely injured. The names of the sufferers have not been ascertained.

Ten Thousand Men Wanted. The Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad has advertised for ten thousand men on that road. As there are over 700 miles to be completed, and as the company has ample cash funds in hand, an excellent opportunity is offered for employment for two or three years.

The Harvest. Illinois has perhaps never enjoyed a richer harvest than the present year. The wheat crop is now safely gathered, and much of it is now in the market, and the husbandman is enjoying the avails. The quantity of wheat grown is unusually great, the quality never better, and the price good. The corn crop is very promising. Oats and small grains are very good.

Significant. The love of the French people for Louis Napoleon seems to be singularly manifested. A letter from Paris says—"The new five franc pieces, bearing the effigy of the President, have almost all been cut across the throat as soon as issued. You can scarce find one of the coins that does not bear this attestation of the good wishes of the public of Paris for their 'Savior.'"

Another use for Iron. At the royal iron foundry of Berlin, a test of sheet iron, 120 feet long and 20 wide, has been constructed as a mess-room for the officers in the camp. It can be transported in a single cart, and put up in half an hour.

To Make Hens Lay.

The stout strings round their bodies—lay the birds upon a board—and fasten the strings underneath. Hens secured in this manner will lay for any desired length of time, but it is not stated that they will produce a very extraordinary number of eggs—or very large sized ones. However, you can try it. They will lay, undoubtedly.

Life in California. A friend in California writes us that he is so hard run for victuals and other edibles, that nothing but a miracle or high-way robbery can save him from starvation. For two weeks, he says, he lived on a piece of oil cloth boiled with an old boot to give it a meaty flavor. Here's a situation.

Emigration to Australia. The steamship West Wind is to be sent from New York on the 1st of September, for Port Phillip and Sydney, and expects to carry out a large number of passengers to the gold regions. Among the English, Irish and Scotch immigrants to this country there is a prevailing disposition to move on to the new continent.

Fatal accident. A German named Jacob Clink, of Syracuse, N. Y., while carrying a keg of powder, with a lighted pipe in his mouth, was blown up and killed by the accidental communication of a spark from the pipe to the explosive material. He was carrying the powder across a store and considerable damage was done to the building.

Coming to want. "I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman, "I have come to want already," was the reply—"I want your daughter."

Hard scratching. A Mr. Hen has just started a new paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and his little chickens.

THE TORNADO IN MAINE. A correspondent of the Congressionalist, writing from Brooks, Me., furnishes the following account of the severe tornado which occurred in that region on the 18th inst.:

"The northern part of this (Waldo) county was visited by a tornado on Thursday last. Its general course was from the south-east. Its width seemed to have been from three to five miles, though as a shower of rain it was much more than this. It was the most terrific storm ever witnessed here. It was dark, almost as night, with vivid lightning, and heavy thunder, rain and hail, which wrought fearful havoc in the crops and windows. In a ride of some six miles I passed in sight of six barns blown down, several others unroofed, and two dwelling houses nearly destroyed. On many farms the fences were blown all to pieces, and the fruit trees, and large trees of the forest, are uprooted. One man estimates the damage to his orchard and pine timber at \$2000. The towns, so far as I know, which have suffered most, are Troy, Thorndike, Jackson, North Castine, and Brooks."

MORTALITY ON BOARD A MAINE VESSEL. Capt. Clark, of the barque Lawrence, of Salem, who arrived at Boston on Saturday evening, from Surinam, furnishes us with the following:

The brig Sarah, of Prospect, Me., L. Griffin, master, arrived at Surinam on the 24th ult. from Demarara, the captain, both mates and one man sick with the yellow fever, having been attacked on the passage up, and on the 30th the whole four died, within a short time of each other, and were buried on shore. The vessel, on the 4th inst., there was but one man sick, and he was recovering. There were several passengers on board, among whom were three ladies, one in a very delicate situation. It was expected that the vessel would arrive at Surinam, and perhaps the mould of his father's nose was placed over it to give it the proper shape, and gold tubes were inserted for the nostrils. He says he has now a new nose, sound and well formed, with the senses of feeling and smell as fine as they ever were.

MAN INJURED BY JUMPING FROM A CAR. On the arrival of the 6 A. M. Philadelphia train from New York, at Union Town, a passenger informed the conductor that he had jumped from the platform of the last car about two miles back, and he feared he must have injured himself. The passenger said the man came from the platform of the last car just after it had started from Rahway, and took a car for Union Town, and he jumped back to the platform, and after riding two or three miles jumped off while the train was under full headway. On receiving the above information the train was immediately backed to where the man jumped from the car, and he was found several feet from the side of the track, and was considerably injured. He was taken back to Rahway and placed under the care of a physician, who expressed fears that his injuries would prove fatal. No one could recognize the man; he appeared to be a foreigner, having no money, no pocket-book, or anything about him to identify him. The passenger who gave the information of his jumping off, presumed that the man found he was going the wrong way, and taking his exp from under the seat, without saying anything jumped off.

QUEER PREDICAMENT. Yesterday afternoon a young Irishman, about ten years old, undertook for a point to pass through a boiler lying on near Loring's Machine Shop. The flu was about thirty feet long and a foot in diameter. The little fellow succeeded in working his way nearly through and had got his head out at the other end, when he was seized by a bolt, which stopped his progress. He attempted to disengage it, but could not; and then tried to back out, but did not succeed. Some women living near by tried to help the matter by catching hold of his head and pulling as he nearly broke the boy's neck. Their efforts only made a bad matter worse, and it was not for some time that the little fellow was extricated. He was pretty thoroughly frightened, and will probably never voluntarily get into so tight a place again.

[Boston Traveller, 25th ult.]

THE DROUGHT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. We learn from New Hampshire, on the line of the Concord, and the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroads, that the drought has injured the corn and potato crops, it is feared considerably. The pastures are parched up, and many of the farmers are feeding out their very limited stock of hay. No rain fell there Friday. On the Concord road, some of the water tanks have given out, and the cattle are suffering from thirst. It has been a hard year for the farmers of New Hampshire. Their three principal crops—hay, corn and potatoes—have been, or will be, comparatively failures. Wheat and oats yielded abundant crops, but for some reason, having no very extensively cultivated. [Boston Journal.]

DREADFUL FLOOD. The Selkirk settlement on the Red River of the North, was visited on the 22d of May with a flood as great as full tide on 26 years ago. It lasted from 22d May to 25th, when it began to recede. A letter received at St. Paul's Minnesota, says that two miles in length of the colony are now under water. The water has spread over the plain for six miles on each side of the river, and all that district now is a sea of water. Loaded boats may be seen sailing far beyond the habitations of the population, of whom 2,500 have had to fly to the tops of the trees and abandon all. The loss of property is incalculable. The cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, have all been completely drowned. The crops are almost ruined—the labor of 26 years is all gone.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The afternoon inward train of the A. & K. Railroad, on Friday last, ran over a pair of oxen, smashing several platform cars that had been pushed before the engine. The oxen belonged to Mr. William Martin, and were both killed. They got upon the track by breaking down or jumping over the fence. [Waterville Mail.]

ALTERED BILLS. One dollar bills on the Bank of the State of Maine, altered to tens, have made their appearance. The ones have the bust of a female in the center, with a female figure at each end; the genuine tens have the portrait of Zachary Taylor in the center, with a ship sailing at the left end.

HURRY AND CONNING are always after Despatch and Wisdom, but have never yet been able to overtake them.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

The following article appears as a communication in the New York Journal of Commerce:

"Long before Phillips' 'Annihilation' was heard of, or Phillips was born, it was well known that carbonic acid and other gases would extinguish fires; and scientific men have often proposed to use them in cases where water cannot be applied, or would produce damage. In the hold of a ship it is impossible to get at the fire, at once, unless it happens to be near a hatch-way; but if we have an apparatus to generate carbonic acid in quantity sufficient to prevent atmospheric air from getting in—if, by closing all the apertures and forcing in a stream of this gas, we can produce a slight outward current through the crevices, the fire will be extinguished—its combustion will cease as soon as the air that can reach it is exhausted, and the temperature will gradually decrease, until in a few days all will be safe. But as a reasonable prevention, the injection of gas should be continued until the ship has arrived in the port of discharge.

I would even say that where there is a valuable cargo, of a miscellaneous character, in which there is a possibility of spontaneous combustion may exist, the hold should be kept filled with carbonic acid. Of course, all the cabins and state rooms should be air-tight partitions; and if practicable, the deck should be air-tight, so that little or no gas could escape; and a free vent to the atmosphere should be kept up—by machinery.

A fire extinguished by carbonic acid would occasion no damage to goods that did not actually scorch; but where water is used, it injures more or less the cargo. It is a free vent to the atmosphere, the goods saved would be worth more than they usually are where water is thrown freely. The goods are sacrificed to arrest the fire; which would be reasonable if a better means were not found. I suggest that the insurance companies, and the wealthy stock owners, and the merchants who have valuable stocks of goods, should have this method tried in a scientific and cleanly way, and not leave it for a hunch to make a fortune by attempting it in a bungling and dirty way."

SICKNESS AND CROPS. We have accounts of serious illness from various parts of the interior of the State. The seaboard is, we believe, comparatively exempt, as far as sickness is concerned, though there is much fever of a typhoid type, which, we think, hardly ever appears in the low country.

Generally, it may be said that there is an unusual degree of sickness from the Blue Ridge to the Potomac line. For instance, accounts have come to us from the Cherokee—from Wilkes, from near Athens, and from several parts of Middle and Southern Georgia. In one of the Northern counties, (Lincoln,) we have an account of sickness in the household, consisting of eighteen persons, of typhoid fever.

The reflecting reader will not fail to remark that with abundant crops in the South, there is sure to be a proportionate amount of sickness. The meteorological conditions, which produce the crops, about the same, and the diseases, which are accompanied with extraordinary exhibitions of disease.

[Savannah Republican, Aug. 20th.]

STEAM SLAVERS. We are pained to notice in the last English papers, that the Slave dealers have again made their appearance on the Coast of Africa. It will be seen that they appear prepared for flight or for resistance, as the case may authorize. The London papers contain the following:

From Africa. Two steamers with 1000 slaves had got away from the Gallinas. A large armed slaver, with 10 guns, and Spanish colors, is reported to be cruising off the Gallinas. Her Majesty's brig Crane, Lieut. Bosham, has left Sierra Leone for the Gallinas. The schooner, sent to the further extremity with the earth, will perform its circuit, or in other words, will pass over mountain and through forest lake and river, instantaneously, would be beyond the credibility of man, did we not see it verified day by day. A locomotive thundering over the plain, with its long train of cars, impress its might and velocity upon the senses. The huge steamship ploughing her way down the harbor, conveys to the watcher on a true idea of majesty and power; but the subtle fluid does its wonderful work as silently and far less conspicuously than the snow flake of heaven falls upon the sea. The subtle fluid has of Jove himself, which "applies the unweildable and jarred oak," now conveys swift messages at the fat of frail humanity as unerringly as the winged messenger of the gods.

[Boston Journal.]

VEGETABLE SERPENT. According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an immediate link between vegetable and animal life. This unique production of nature has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along the ground. Instead of a head it has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquid. Flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of the liquid, alight on the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes, and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised and transformed into a chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the heads and wings, are thrown out in two spiral openings. The vegetable serpent has a skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow matter. The natives consider it delicious food.

A PROBLEM FOR THE SCIENTIFIC. There is observed at Rye Beach, near the Ocean House, at extreme low water, the stumps of a forest rising above the sand. These stumps are the remains of three large trees, but what kind the change wrought in them by time and the action of the sea renders it impossible to determine—at least upon a cursory examination. We do not learn that they have ever been seen before the present season, and the stumps of the trees are now being washed the sand from them and left there distinctly exposed to view. There appears to be no account of them from history or tradition. How is the phenomenon to be explained? Was the bed of the river once a lake, and the stumps the remains of some mighty convulsion of nature sunk beneath the waters, at a period to which the "memory of man runneth not?" The subject is certainly deserving the attention of both the curious and the scientific.

[Portsmouth Gazette.]

TWO SABBATHS. At Westerly, R. I., is presented the very singular feature of two Sabbaths every week. Almost one half of the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who keep Saturday with great sacredness, and on no account will do any work. The remainder observe Sunday as a holy day, and as studiously avoid all labor. The result is that on Saturday the stores are closed, and some of the factories are shut-handled or closed entirely. On Sunday the same thing is to be observed. A part are engaged in worship and acts of devotion, while their neighbors are busy at work, and public worship is disturbed by the noise of the factory and the noisy babble of the crowd. Both parties appear strictly conscientious, and live peaceably together, although the partial observance of two days is very annoying and inconvenient.

EXUMATION OF A LEIARD. A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtermote, village four miles from Strathclyde, in Scotland, was dressing a millstone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he found a lizard embedded in the stone. It was about an inch and a quarter long, of a brownish yellow color, and had a round head, with bright sparkling eyes, and a pointed snout, but after about five minutes apparently dead, but after about five minutes exposed to the air, it showed signs of life. One of the workmen very cruelly put snuff in its eyes, which seemed to cause it much pain. It soon after ran about, much as a caterpillar; and after half an hour was brushed off the stone, and killed. When found, it was coiled up in a round cavity of its firm, being an exact impression of the animal. There was about fourteen feet of earth above the rock, and the block in which the lizard was found, was seven or eight feet deep in the rock, so that the whole depth of the animal from the surface, was twenty-one or twenty-two feet. The stone had no fissure, was quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Calcutta, reckoned, perhaps, the best in Scotland.

[Scientific American.]

A NEW WAY OF CLEARING LAND. The "Mount Holly Mirror" says in relation to the story that some of Kidd's treasure was found in the mines, that the person who pretended that he made the discovery, now denies it. Some supposed that he had secreted the treasure, while others think it was only a trick for the purpose of getting his land cleared and dug up for nothing. If so, he succeeded, for about six acres have been rendered fit for agricultural purposes.

HURRY AND CONNING are always after Despatch and Wisdom, but have never yet been able to overtake them.

AN AERIAL RAILROAD.

Mr. Henry Smith, an ingenious architect, has shown us a plan for a railroad in Broadway, which he thinks will accomplish every purpose of a railroad, and at the same time economize space.

This railway or structure for the conveyance of cars is designed to occupy ten feet in the center of the street, and has four tracks, two on the ground, and two on a platform level above the ground, for running cars at a slow rate, stopping at every crossing, and two hanging to an iron frame work of tasteful Gothic design, on which cars are to run at great speed, and to stop only at the principal streets. The upper cars are suspended from the track some seventeen feet above the street, which is in a vertical position, and the structure at the crossings in the several streets. The cars being suspended, it is but eleven feet to them, which height is reached by a flight of steps extending from the ground to a platform level with the bottom of the cars between the interior columns of the frame-work, from which the cars are entered with one step at either side. The work is so contrived that there is no danger of accident, and stages or other vehicles may be crossing under it, while the cars are at full speed, without the least possibility of collision.

The cross-streets are spanned by an ingenious yet beautiful arrangement of frame-work, which is in perfect symmetry with the whole structure. The top of the desired, and it would be desirable, the deck should be enclosed with an iron fence or railing, and the cars should be entered by a set of stairs, which would be a most convenient and safe arrangement. The lower tracks are



**THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.**  
The country towns in the vicinity of Boston, swam with beggars, mostly foreigners, who have with them papers setting forth the grievous misfortunes of the bachelors, which entitle them to the sympathy and aid of the charitable. These papers, however, are in most cases manufactured to order, either in this city or New York, and do not deserve the slightest attention. One Sunday, about a month ago, a stout, black-bodied man, most forbidding countenance, called at a house in New York, and produced a paper in which he stated that the bearer was deaf and dumb, that his wife was blind and his two children sick. It was with the utmost difficulty that this man could be made to understand by signs that the family in question was not in the city, and that he was not to be troubled. As the man slowly withdrew, there was a look upon his countenance which indicated a readiness to steal what he could not beg. Yesterday, the same man made his appearance again at the same house, and not remembering probably that he had been there before, and was then deaf and dumb, he asked in a clear and distinct tone, for a drink of water, showing that either his hearing or his speech had been cured. The previous representations of being dumb were false, and that a remarkable cure had been effected.

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The Union says that the organization of secret societies in France is again extensive, and that this is known to the government.

**REPAIRING A SHIP'S BOTTOM WHILE AFLOAT.**  
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"In obedience to directions to repair the manner in which I proceeded to replace a defective sheet of copper on the bottom of the ship, the ship Hyaetich, the same being five feet below the high water-line, I beg to state that on considering what means could be adopted for so doing, short of heaving the vessel out, it occurred to me that the method of repairing the bottom by the application of a patch, as is usually done, was not applicable to it. Accordingly caused a watertight case of three sides and a bottom to be made, ascertained the curve of the bow on each side of this defective part, and cut the mouth or open side of the case to fit it, and having lined the inside of the curved edges with felt, saturated with tallow, and attached ballast to the bottom, the case was suspended by a tackle to the rough tree rail, and lowered until the top was within a few inches of the surface, opposite the defective part, where it was fastened by means of two heavy ropes, one placed vertically from the rough tree rail under the keel to the opposite side, the other horizontally from the quarter round to the stern, to the opposite side, and both set taut with tackle. By these means the case was made to fit close to the bottom, where it was further secured by a shore, reaching from the side of the ship to its outer edge, to prevent its rising. The suction hose of a fire engine was then placed in the case, and the water worked in until the water inside was level with the water outside. When empty, two shipwrights descended, and removed the defective copper, replacing it with a new sheet. The operation, from the time of suspending the case until completed, did not occupy more than twenty minutes."

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**STEAMBOAT RACING.** The New York Mirror contains the report of a steamboat race, and particularly recites the Atlantic, between the Collins and Cunard line.

"The numerous hair-brained escapades, known at the time only to the pilots, and to some few passengers, of the passengers, are gradually coming to light, and almost every day a new escapade from a steam voyage across the Atlantic has some thrilling tale to tell of the dangers he has passed. Icebergs have been shaved; rocks have been grazed; sand-bars have been scraped; fish-weeds have been broken up; and fatal collisions have been the result of carelessness. Our fast captains have boasted of not even 'sailing' their engines during the entire passage, notwithstanding fog, rocks, and ships were darkening in their course. On the dangerous banks of Newfoundland through starless midnight, when the fog was like a blanket, and the darkness could be felt, the vessel has been driven on at full speed, with the pilot trembling at the wheel, hearing the horns of the *fishermen* around him, while his unconscious passengers have slept soundly with only a film between them and death. The Captain, on his arrival, is complimented for his criminal hardness, with a string of resolutions and a service of plate; while the owners are congratulated on 'having all company safe.' This is all wrong, and owners, captains and passengers and the public are all to blame."

**WONDERFUL ESCAPE.** Lothrop Smith of New Orleans, a few days since, while on a visit to the White Mountains, was broken down by some steam huckers, whose business was injured by the stoppage of the navigation. It was partly broken, so that the channel was unobstructed for fish and boats, when a notice was given, by hand-bills posted through the streets, that it was to be torn down again. A mob from the place followed, and in the face of the sheriff and other authorities, proceeded with the work of demolition. The sheriff had to look on an hour, according to law, before he could read the riot act, when he performed his duty, and the mob was told by those engaged in the work, that they would resist to the last any attempt to arrest them. He took their names and retired from the coast.

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**THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**  
MONDAY, August 23.  
The chair presented a message from the President, communicating the correspondence relative to the Lobo Islands. Referred and ordered to be printed.

The civil and diplomatic bill was then taken up. Some amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

The river and harbor bill was taken up, several amendments accepted, and the Senate then adjourned.

**HOUZE.** The House took up the Senate bill for the better security of the passengers on boats propelled in part or by steam.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the mail by coast steamers and otherwise, during the present fiscal year.

The committee proposed for an amendment, making appropriation of \$250,000 for the Collins line, in accordance with the recent increase of compensation. The amendment was adopted. The bill was finally passed.

The House went into committee on the bill making appropriations for light-houses, and on taking any decisive action on the bill.

**BRIGHTON MARKET, August 26.**  
At Market: 1000 Best Cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, and 2500 swine.

**MARKET PRICES CURRENT.**  
CORN—Yellow 80 to 85; White 85 to 90; Red 90 to 95; Blue 95 to 100; Green 100 to 105; Black 105 to 110; Mixed 110 to 115; Small 115 to 120; Extra 120 to 125; Super 125 to 130; Choice 130 to 135; Prime 135 to 140; Good 140 to 145; Fair 145 to 150; Poor 150 to 155; Inferior 155 to 160; Common 160 to 165; Low 165 to 170; Very Low 170 to 175; Lowest 175 to 180; Worst 180 to 185; Bad 185 to 190; Very Bad 190 to 195; Worst 195 to 200; Inferior 200 to 205; Common 205 to 210; Low 210 to 215; Very Low 215 to 220; Lowest 220 to 225; Worst 225 to 230; Bad 230 to 235; Very Bad 235 to 240; Worst 240 to 245; Inferior 245 to 250; Common 250 to 255; Low 255 to 260; Very Low 260 to 265; Lowest 265 to 270; Worst 270 to 275; Bad 275 to 280; Very Bad 280 to 285; Worst 285 to 290; Inferior 290 to 295; Common 295 to 300; Low 300 to 305; Very Low 305 to 310; Lowest 310 to 315; Worst 315 to 320; Bad 320 to 325; Very Bad 325 to 330; Worst 330 to 335; Inferior 335 to 340; Common 340 to 345; Low 345 to 350; Very Low 350 to 355; Lowest 355 to 360; Worst 360 to 365; Bad 365 to 370; Very Bad 370 to 375; Worst 375 to 380; Inferior 380 to 385; Common 385 to 390; Low 390 to 395; Very Low 395 to 400; Lowest 400 to 405; Worst 405 to 410; Bad 410 to 415; Very Bad 415 to 420; Worst 420 to 425; Inferior 425 to 430; Common 430 to 435; Low 435 to 440; Very Low 440 to 445; Lowest 445 to 450; Worst 450 to 455; Bad 455 to 460; Very Bad 460 to 465; Worst 465 to 470; Inferior 470 to 475; Common 475 to 480; Low 480 to 485; Very Low 485 to 490; Lowest 490 to 495; Worst 495 to 500; Bad 500 to 505; Very Bad 505 to 510; Worst 510 to 515; Inferior 515 to 520; Common 520 to 525; Low 525 to 530; Very Low 530 to 535; Lowest 535 to 540; Worst 540 to 545; Bad 545 to 550; Very Bad 550 to 555; Worst 555 to 560; Inferior 560 to 565; Common 565 to 570; Low 570 to 575; Very Low 575 to 580; Lowest 580 to 585; Worst 585 to 590; Bad 590 to 595; Very Bad 595 to 600; Worst 600 to 605; Inferior 605 to 610; Common 610 to 615; Low 615 to 620; Very Low 620 to 625; Lowest 625 to 630; Worst 630 to 635; Bad 635 to 640; Very Bad 640 to 645; Worst 645 to 650; Inferior 650 to 655; Common 655 to 660; Low 660 to 665; Very Low 665 to 670; Lowest 670 to 675; Worst 675 to 680; Bad 680 to 685; Very Bad 685 to 690; Worst 690 to 695; Inferior 695 to 700; Common 700 to 705; Low 705 to 710; Very Low 710 to 715; Lowest 715 to 720; Worst 720 to 725; Bad 725 to 730; Very Bad 730 to 735; Worst 735 to 740; Inferior 740 to 745; Common 745 to 750; Low 750 to 755; Very Low 755 to 760; Lowest 760 to 765; Worst 765 to 770; Bad 770 to 775; Very Bad 775 to 780; Worst 780 to 785; Inferior 785 to 790; Common 790 to 795; Low 795 to 800; Very Low 800 to 805; Lowest 805 to 810; Worst 810 to 815; Bad 815 to 820; Very Bad 820 to 825; Worst 825 to 830; Inferior 830 to 835; Common 835 to 840; Low 840 to 845; Very Low 845 to 850; Lowest 850 to 855; Worst 855 to 860; Bad 860 to 865; Very Bad 865 to 870; Worst 870 to 875; Inferior 875 to 880; Common 880 to 885; Low 885 to 890; Very Low 890 to 895; Lowest 895 to 900; Worst 900 to 905; Bad 905 to 910; Very Bad 910 to 915; Worst 915 to 920; Inferior 920 to 925; Common 925 to 930; Low 930 to 935; Very Low 935 to 940; Lowest 940 to 945; Worst 945 to 950; Bad 950 to 955; Very Bad 955 to 960; Worst 960 to 965; Inferior 965 to 970; Common 970 to 975; Low 975 to 980; Very Low 980 to 985; Lowest 985 to 990; Worst 990 to 995; Bad 995 to 1000; Very Bad 1000 to 1005; Worst 1005 to 1010; Inferior 1010 to 1015; Common 1015 to 1020; Low 1020 to 1025; Very Low 1025 to 1030; Lowest 1030 to 1035; Worst 1035 to 1040; Bad 1040 to 1045; Very Bad 1045 to 1050; Worst 1050 to 1055; Inferior 1055 to 1060; Common 1060 to 1065; Low 1065 to 1070; Very Low 1070 to 1075; Lowest 1075 to 1080; Worst 1080 to 1085; Bad 1085 to 1090; Very Bad 1090 to 1095; Worst 1095 to 1100; Inferior 1100 to 1105; Common 1105 to 1110; Low 1110 to 1115; Very Low 1115 to 1120; Lowest 1120 to 1125; Worst 1125 to 1130; Bad 1130 to 1135; Very Bad 1135 to 1140; Worst 1140 to 1145; Inferior 1145 to 1150; Common 1150 to 1155; Low 1155 to 1160; Very Low 1160 to 1165; Lowest 1165 to 1170; Worst 1170 to 1175; Bad 1175 to 1180; Very Bad 1180 to 1185; Worst 1185 to 1190; Inferior 1190 to 1195; Common 1195 to 1200; Low 1200 to 1205; Very Low 1205 to 1210; Lowest 1210 to 1215; Worst 1215 to 1220; Bad 1220 to 1225; Very Bad 1225 to 1230; Worst 1230 to 1235; Inferior 1235 to 1240; Common 1240 to 1245; Low 1245 to 1250; Very Low 1250 to 1255; Lowest 1255 to 1260; Worst 1260 to 1265; Bad 1265 to 1270; Very Bad 1270 to 1275; Worst 1275 to 1280; Inferior 1280 to 1285; Common 1285 to 1290; Low 1290 to 1295; Very Low 1295 to 1300; Lowest 1300 to 1305; Worst 1305 to 1310; Bad 1310 to 1315; Very Bad 1315 to 1320; Worst 1320 to 1325; Inferior 1325 to 1330; Common 1330 to 1335; Low 1335 to 1340; Very Low 1340 to 1345; Lowest 1345 to 1350; Worst 1350 to 1355; Bad 1355 to 1360; Very Bad 1360 to 1365; Worst 1365 to 1370; Inferior 1370 to 1375; Common 1375 to 1380; Low 1380 to 1385; Very Low 1385 to 1390; Lowest 1390 to 1395; Worst 1395 to 1400; Bad 1400 to 1405; Very Bad 1405 to 1410; Worst 1410 to 1415; Inferior 1415 to 1420; Common 1420 to 1425; Low 1425 to 1430; Very Low 1430 to 1435; Lowest 1435 to 1440; Worst 1440 to 1445; Bad 1445 to 1450; Very Bad 1450 to 1455; Worst 1455 to 1460; Inferior 1460 to 1465; Common 1465 to 1470; Low 1470 to 1475; Very Low 1475 to 1480; Lowest 1480 to 1485; Worst 1485 to 1490; Bad 1490 to 1495; Very Bad 1495 to 1500; Worst 1500 to 1505; Inferior 1505 to 1510; Common 1510 to 1515; Low 1515 to 1520; Very Low 1520 to 1525; Lowest 1525 to 1530; Worst 1530 to 1535; Bad 1535 to 1540; Very Bad 1540 to 1545; Worst 1545 to 1550; Inferior 1550 to 1555; Common 1555 to 1560; Low 1560 to 1565; Very Low 1565 to 1570; Lowest 1570 to 1575; Worst 1575 to 1580; Bad 1580 to 1585; Very Bad 1585 to 1590; Worst 1590 to 1595; Inferior 1595 to 1600; Common 1600 to 1605; Low 1605 to 1610; Very Low 1610 to 1615; Lowest 1615 to 1620; Worst 1620 to 1625; Bad 1625 to 1630; Very Bad 1630 to 1635; Worst 1635 to 1640; Inferior 1640 to 1645; Common 1645 to 1650; Low 1650 to 1655; Very Low 1655 to 1660; Lowest 1660 to 1665; Worst 1665 to 1670; Bad 1670 to 1675; Very Bad 1675 to 1680; Worst 1680 to 1685; Inferior 1685 to 1690; Common 1690 to 1695; Low 1695 to 1700; Very Low 1700 to 1705; Lowest 1705 to 1710; Worst 1710 to 1715; Bad 1715 to 1720; Very Bad 1720 to 1725; Worst 1725 to 1730; Inferior 1730 to 1735; Common 1735 to 1740; Low 1740 to 1745; Very Low 1745 to 1750; Lowest 1750 to 1755; Worst 1755 to 1760; Bad 1760 to 1765; Very Bad 1765 to 1770; Worst 1770 to 1775; Inferior 1775 to 1780; Common 1780 to 1785; Low 1785 to 1790; Very Low 1790 to 1795; Lowest 1795 to 1800; Worst 1800 to 1805; Bad 1805 to 1810; Very Bad 1810 to 1815; Worst 1815 to 1820; Inferior 1820 to 1825; Common 1825 to 1830; Low 1830 to 1835; Very Low 1835 to 1840; Lowest 1840 to 1845; Worst 1845 to 1850; Bad 1850 to 1855; Very Bad 1855 to 1860; Worst 1860 to 1865; Inferior 1865 to 1870; Common 1870 to 1875; Low 1875 to 1880; Very Low 1880 to 1885; Lowest 1885 to 1890; Worst 1890 to 1895; Bad 1895 to 1900; Very Bad 1900 to 1905; Worst 1905 to 1910; Inferior 1910 to 1915; Common 1915 to 1920; Low 1920 to 1925; Very Low 1925 to 1930; Lowest 1930 to 1935; Worst 1935 to 1940; Bad 1940 to 1945; Very Bad 1945 to 1950; Worst 1950 to 1955; Inferior 1955 to 1960; Common 1960 to 1965; Low 1965 to 1970; Very Low 1970 to 1975; Lowest 1975 to 1980; Worst 1980 to 1985; Bad 1985 to 1990; Very Bad 1990 to 1995; Worst 1995 to 2000; Inferior 2000 to 2005; Common 2005 to 2010; Low 2010 to 2015; Very Low 2015 to 2020; Lowest 2020 to 2025; Worst 2025 to 2030; Bad 2030 to 2035; Very Bad 2035 to 2040; Worst 2040 to 2045; Inferior 2045 to 2050; Common 2050 to 2055; Low 2055 to 2060; Very Low 2060 to 2065; Lowest 2065 to 2070; Worst 2070 to 2075; Bad 2075 to 2080; Very Bad 2080 to 2085; Worst 2085 to 2090; Inferior 2090 to 2095; Common 2095 to 2100; Low 2100 to 2105; Very Low 2105 to 2110; Lowest 2110 to 2115; Worst 2115 to 2120; Bad 2120 to 2125; Very Bad 2125 to 2130; Worst 2130 to 2135; Inferior 2135 to 2140; Common 2140 to 2145; Low 2145 to 2150; Very Low 2150 to 2155; Lowest 2155 to 2160; Worst 2160 to 2165; Bad 2165 to 2170; Very Bad 2170 to 2175; Worst 2175 to 2180; Inferior 2180 to 2185; Common 2185 to 2190; Low 2190 to 2195; Very Low 2195 to 2200; Lowest 2200 to 2205; Worst 2205 to 2210; Bad 2210 to 2215; Very Bad 2215 to 2220; Worst 2220 to 2225; Inferior 2225 to 2230; Common 2230 to 2235; Low 2235 to 2240; Very Low 2240 to 2245; Lowest 2245 to 2250; Worst 2250 to 2255; Bad 2255 to 2260; Very Bad 2260 to 2265; Worst 2265 to 2270; Inferior 2270 to 2275; Common 2275 to 2280; Low 2280 to 2285; Very Low 2285 to 2290; Lowest 2290 to 2295; Worst 2295 to 2300; Bad 2300 to 2305; Very Bad 2305 to 2310; Worst 2310 to 2315; Inferior 2315 to 2320; Common 2320 to 2325; Low 2325 to 2330; Very Low 2330 to 2335; Lowest 2335 to 2340; Worst 2340 to 2345; Bad 2345 to 2350; Very Bad 2350 to 2355; Worst 2355 to 2360; Inferior 2360 to 2365; Common 2365 to 2370; Low 2370 to 2375; 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Worst 3105 to 3110; Bad 3110 to 3115; Very Bad 3115 to 3120; Worst 3120 to 3125; Inferior 3125 to 3130; Common 3130 to 3135; Low 3135 to 3140; Very Low 3140 to 3145; Lowest 3145 to 3150; Worst 3150 to 3155; Bad 3155 to 3160; Very Bad 3160 to 3165; Worst 3165 to 3170; Inferior 3170 to 3175; Common 3175 to 3180; Low 3180 to 3185; Very Low 3185 to 3190; Lowest 3190 to 3195; Worst 3195 to 3200; Bad 3200 to 3205; Very Bad 3205 to 3210; Worst 3210 to 3215; Inferior 3215 to 3220; Common 3220 to 3225; Low 3225 to 3230; Very Low 3230 to 3235; Lowest 3235 to 3240; Worst 3240 to 3245; Bad 3245 to 3250; Very Bad 3250 to 3255; Worst 3255 to 3260; Inferior 3260 to 3265; Common 3265 to 3270; Low 3270 to 3275; Very Low 3275 to 3280; Lowest 3280 to 3285; Worst 3285 to 3290; Bad 3290 to 3295; Very Bad 3295 to 3300; Worst 3300 to 3305; Inferior 3305 to 3310; Common 3310 to 3315; Low 3315 to 3320; Very Low 3320 to 3325; Lowest 3325 to 3330; Worst 3330 to 3335; Bad 3335 to 3340; Very Bad 3340 to 3345; Worst 3345 to



## The Artist.

From Godey's Lady's Book.  
THE HEART'S PICTURE.  
BY ANN D. W. SWEET.

Though some may boast of pictures, from ancient  
cities brought,  
Instant with all beauty, that the limner's eye hath  
caught,  
And traced upon the canvas, with a skillful divine,  
I envy not their gems of art, nor wish to call them  
mine.  
Yet think not that unto my soul the joy hath not been  
given,  
To prize each gleam of beauty as a radiant beam from  
heaven;  
Oh, no; for to my heart belongs, as to the heart of  
heaven,  
To almost worship, when it meets, the beautiful  
earth.  
But safely ranged in memory's halls, all free from cost  
and care,  
Are life-like portraits, to my soul, a thousand times  
more fair.  
Than ought enriched by softening time, the work of  
masters old.  
Stamped with Italy's gorgeous grace, with genius rare  
and bold.  
And first among the treasure group, the crown of all  
the rest,  
Stare of my earthly pilgrimage, the dearest and the  
best.  
Are they who breathe first invoked upon my infant  
head,  
Whose changeful love I pray to God may soothe my  
dying bed.  
You'd almost wonder could you see how truly they are  
traced  
Upon the tablets of my heart, each dear and absent  
face;  
My brothers' looks of earnest truth, which speak the  
soul as fair—  
The same old smile my sisters wear at parting—all  
are there.  
And one, a sweet and aged face, in saint-like beauty  
drest,  
Unerring transcript of a soul now entered into rest—  
All holy are the thoughts that weave the chords of  
memory's lyre.  
As reverently 'er this I weep the mother of my zire.  
Many are there besides my kin, friends of my early  
youth,  
'Twas when my heart received each word, and smile,  
and grasp as truth;  
But some are gone, and some estranged, and many  
with the best,  
Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary  
are at rest.  
No feudal towers, nor lordly halls nor splendor here I  
meet,  
Oh, no! such gorgeous glittering things would ill be-  
come the place;  
But in their stead, a picture rich, with earth, and flow-  
ers, and sky—  
A scene of quiet beauty, which an earl could not  
buy.

## The Story-Teller.

A SKETCH FOR MECHANICS.  
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston were  
apprentices to a carpenter by the name of Jonas  
White. They were nearly of the same age,  
about nineteen, and they were both of them  
of remarkable good disposition, and withal very  
punctual at their work. Mr. White was a kind,  
indulgent man, and his workmen had no occasion  
to complain of his requirements.  
"Charles," said Ludlow Weston one evening  
after they had closed their labors upon a ride  
that Mr. White was erecting, "let us have a horse  
this evening."  
"No," returned Charles Brackett, as he re-  
minded his apron. The answer was short, yet it  
was kindly spoken.  
"Come, don't," urged Ludlow. "It will be a  
beautiful evening, and we can have a first rate  
time. Won't you go."  
"I cannot, Lud."  
"But why?"  
"Because I am otherwise engaged, and beside  
I haven't the money to spare."  
"Never mind the engagement, but come  
along, and I will pay the expenses."  
"If ever I join with a companion in any pas-  
time that involves pecuniary expense, I shall al-  
ways pay my share; but to-night Lud, I have an  
engagement with myself."  
"And what can it be, Charles?"  
"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a few days  
since, and I promised to return it as soon as I  
finished it, and I desire to do so as soon as possible,  
so I must devote this evening to reading."  
"And what is the subject, pray?" asked  
Ludlow.  
"The History of Architecture," returned  
Charles Brackett.  
"Oh, bah! Such dry stuff as that!"  
"It is not dry, I assure you, Lud."  
"It may not be to you, but it is to me. What  
poring over architecture all night, after working  
hard at it all day?"  
"Yes, returned Charles; "because I am thus  
enabled to learn more of the different branches of  
our business."  
"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight toss of the  
head, "for my part I learn full as much about the  
carpenter's trade as my work at a shill over find use  
for. I don't see the use, after a poor fellow  
has been tied up to mortises, grooves, sill, raft-  
ers, sleepers, and such matters, all day long, to  
drag away the night in studying the same stuff  
over again."  
"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett, you don't  
take the right view of the matter. Every man  
makes himself honorable in a peculiar business,  
just as far as he understands that business thor-  
oughly, and applies himself to its perfection. It  
is not the calling or the trade that makes the  
man, but it is the honest enterprise with which  
the calling is followed. In looking about for a  
business that should give me support through life,  
I hit upon and chose the one in which we are  
now engaged, and when I did so I resolved I  
would make myself useful in it. We have some-  
thing besides mere physical strength to employ  
and cultivate; we have a mind that must labor at  
something. Now, physical labor is tedious and  
unpleasant; but when we combine the mental  
and physical, and make them assist each other,  
then we find labor a source of comfort."  
"Really, Charles, you are quite a philosopher,  
and I suppose what you say is true; but then I  
should like to know if it don't require some men-  
tal labor to keep up with the instructions of our  
boss, now? I declare it keeps me thinking pretty  
sharply."  
"That may be," said Charles; "but after all the  
only mental labor you perform is memory. You  
only remember Mr. White's instructions, and  
then follow them, and in so doing, you learn no-

thing but the mere method of doing the work  
you are engaged on. For instance, you know  
how long to make the rafters of the house we  
are now building, and you know how to let them  
in the plates; but do you know the philosophical  
reason for all this? Do you know why you  
are required to perform your work after given  
rules?"  
"I know I am to do it, and that when I am of  
age, I shall be paid for doing it, and I know how  
to do it. That is enough," answered Ludlow,  
with much emphasis.  
"It is not enough for me," said Charles.  
Every piece of mechanism has a science in its  
composition, and I would be able to comprehend  
that science so as to apply it, perhaps, to other  
uses. In short, Lud, I would be master of my  
business."  
"And so would I. I tell you, Charles, I be-  
lieve I could frame a house now."  
"Such a one as you have been taught to build,  
Lud?"  
"Certainly. Everybody must be taught at  
first."  
"True; and everybody may gain improvement  
upon the instructions by self-culture."  
"Then you won't go to ride this evening?"  
said Ludlow, as they reached their boarding-  
house.  
"No."  
Here the conversation ended. That evening  
Ludlow Weston hired a horse and chaise, and  
went to ride; while Charles Brackett betook him-  
self to his room, and was soon deeply interested  
in the History of Architecture. Some parts he  
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take notes, and copy some of the drawings. Be-  
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the subject of his study was fresh and vivid in  
his mind, and he felt happy and satisfied with  
himself.  
"Ah, Charles, I had a glorious time last  
night," said Ludlow Weston, with a heavy  
yawn, as the two apprentices met before break-  
fast.  
"So did I," returned Charles.  
"At your dry books, eh?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, I don't envy you. Egad, Charles the  
recollections of last night's supper and ride will  
give me enjoyment for a month."  
"And the recollections of my last night's study  
may benefit me for a lifetime."  
"Bah!" said Ludlow. But the very manner  
in which he uttered it showed he did not exactly  
mean it.  
A month had passed away, and it was Satur-  
day morning.  
"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, we have  
not got to work this afternoon. Now, what do  
you say to joining the party on the pond?"  
We have got the boats engaged, and we are  
going to have a capital time. I'm going to carry  
Sophia, and you must take Mary and go with  
me."  
"I am sorry that I must disappoint you, Lud;  
but the old professor at the academy, as he has  
no school this afternoon, has promised to give me  
some assistance in my studies in mensuration,  
and it would be a disappointment to both him and  
myself to miss the opportunity."  
"O, bother your mensuration! Come along  
—Mary Waters will think you are really mean,  
for Sophia Cross will be sure to tell her what a  
fine time she had with me."  
"No, Mary won't," returned Charles. "After  
I have finished my lesson, I am going to take  
a horse and chaise, and carry her out to visit her  
sick aunt, where she shall spend the Sabbath.  
However, I hope you will have a good time, and  
I believe you will too."  
Mary Waters and Sophia Cross were both of  
them good girls, and they really loved the youths,  
whose attentions they were respectively receiving.  
Charles and Ludlow had already talked of  
marriage, and they looked forward to that im-  
portant event with much promise of joy, and all  
who knew them had reason to believe that they  
both would make good husbands.  
Thus time glided away. Both of the young  
men laid up some money, and they were both  
steady at their work, but Charles pursued his  
studies with unremitting diligence, while Ludlow  
could never see any use in a mere carpenter  
bothering his brain with geometrical properties,  
areas of figures, volumes of solids, mathematics,  
roots and powers, trigonometry, and a thousand  
other things that his companion spent so much  
time over.  
Two years were soon swallowed up in the vor-  
tex of time, and Charles and Ludlow were free.  
They both were hired by their old master, and  
for several months they worked on in the town  
where Mr. White resided. Ludlow Weston  
was married to Sophia Cross, and they boarded  
with the bride's mother.  
"Ain't you ever going to get married?" asked  
Ludlow, when he and Charles were at work to-  
gether.  
"And what can it be, Charles?"  
"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a few days  
since, and I promised to return it as soon as I  
finished it, and I desire to do so as soon as possible,  
so I must devote this evening to reading."  
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a horse and chaise, and carry her out to visit her  
sick aunt, where she shall spend the Sabbath.  
However, I hope you will have a good time, and  
I believe you will too."  
Mary Waters and Sophia Cross were both of  
them good girls, and they really loved the youths,  
whose attentions they were respectively receiving.  
Charles and Ludlow had already talked of  
marriage, and they looked forward to that im-  
portant event with much promise of joy, and all  
who knew them had reason to believe that they  
both would make good husbands.  
Thus time glided away. Both of the young  
men laid up some money, and they were both  
steady at their work, but Charles pursued his  
studies with unremitting diligence, while Ludlow  
could never see any use in a mere carpenter  
bothering his brain with geometrical properties,  
areas of figures, volumes of solids, mathematics,  
roots and powers, trigonometry, and a thousand  
other things that his companion spent so much  
time over.  
Two years were soon swallowed up in the vor-  
tex of time, and Charles and Ludlow were free.  
They both were hired by their old master, and  
for several months they worked on in the town  
where Mr. White resided. Ludlow Weston  
was married to Sophia Cross, and they boarded  
with the bride's mother.  
"Ain't you ever going to get married?" asked  
Ludlow, when he and Charles were at work to-  
gether.  
"And what can it be, Charles?"  
"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a few days  
since, and I promised to return it as soon as I  
finished it, and I desire to do so as soon as possible,  
so I must devote this evening to reading."  
"And what is the subject, pray?" asked  
Ludlow.  
"The History of Architecture," returned  
Charles Brackett.  
"Oh, bah! Such dry stuff as that!"  
"It is not dry, I assure you, Lud."  
"It may not be to you, but it is to me. What  
poring over architecture all night, after working  
hard at it all day?"  
"Yes, returned Charles; "because I am thus  
enabled to learn more of the different branches of  
our business."  
"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight toss of the  
head, "for my part I learn full as much about the  
carpenter's trade as my work at a shill over find use  
for. I don't see the use, after a poor fellow  
has been tied up to mortises, grooves, sill, raft-  
ers, sleepers, and such matters, all day long, to  
drag away the night in studying the same stuff  
over again."  
"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett, you don't  
take the right view of the matter. Every man  
makes himself honorable in a peculiar business,  
just as far as he understands that business thor-  
oughly, and applies himself to its perfection. It  
is not the calling or the trade that makes the  
man, but it is the honest enterprise with which  
the calling is followed. In looking about for a  
business that should give me support through life,  
I hit upon and chose the one in which we are  
now engaged, and when I did so I resolved I  
would make myself useful in it. We have some-  
thing besides mere physical strength to employ  
and cultivate; we have a mind that must labor at  
something. Now, physical labor is tedious and  
unpleasant; but when we combine the mental  
and physical, and make them assist each other,  
then we find labor a source of comfort."  
"Really, Charles, you are quite a philosopher,  
and I suppose what you say is true; but then I  
should like to know if it don't require some men-  
tal labor to keep up with the instructions of our  
boss, now? I declare it keeps me thinking pretty  
sharply."  
"That may be," said Charles; "but after all the  
only mental labor you perform is memory. You  
only remember Mr. White's instructions, and  
then follow them, and in so doing, you learn no-

From the National Intelligencer.  
THE ORPHAN BOY.

The bustle of the fight was over, the prisoners  
had been secured, and the schooner had once more  
relapsed into midnight quiet and repose. I sought  
my hammock and soon fell asleep. But my  
slumbers were disturbed by wild dreams which  
like the visions of a fever, agitated and un-  
nerved me; the late strife, the hardships of my early  
life, a thousand other things mingled together as  
figures in a phantasmagoria. Suddenly, a hand  
was laid on my shoulder, and starting up I beheld  
the surgeon's mate.  
"Little Dick, sir, is dying," he said.  
At once I sprang from my hammock. He was  
a pale child, but to be an orphan, and used to  
gentle nature, and from the first hour I joined  
the schooner, my heart yearned towards him, for  
I too had once been friendless and alone in the  
world. He had often talked to me in confidence  
of his mother, whose memory he regarded with  
holy reverence, while to the other boys of the  
ship he had but little to say; for they were rude  
and coarse, and delicate and sensitive. Often when  
they jeered him for his melancholy, he would go  
apart by himself and weep. He never complained  
of his lot, though his companions imposed on  
him continually. Poor lad! his heart was in the  
grave with his lost parents.  
I took a strange interest in him, and had light-  
ened his task as much as possible. During the  
late fight I had owed my life to him, for he rush-  
ed in just as a sabre stroke was leveled at me,  
and by interposing his feeble combat had averted  
the deadly blow. In the hurry and confusion  
since I had forgotten to inquire if he was hurt,  
night for a whole week."  
"Yes, sir."  
"There's a powerful genius there, sir," said  
the spokesman of the visitors.  
"Ay," returned Mr. White, "and there has  
been deep and powerful application there, too.  
Charles Brackett has been with me from a boy,  
and every moment of his leisure time has been  
devoted to the most intense study."  
The gentleman looked kindly, flatteringly upon  
the young man, and then turning to Mr. White  
he said:  
"He has not only given us the design, but, as  
you can see, he has calculated to a nicety the  
number of bricks, the surface of stone, the quan-  
tity of lumber, the weight, length, size and form  
of the required iron, as well as the quantity of  
other materials, and the cost of construction. It  
is a valuable document."  
Ludlow Weston was dumb. He hung down  
his head, and thought of the contempt he had  
cast upon his companion's studies.  
"Mr. Brackett," continued the visitor, "I am  
authorized by the State Committee, to pay you  
one thousand dollars for this design, and also to  
offer you ten dollars per day, as long as the  
building is in course of construction for your ser-  
vices as superintending architect. The first man-  
dred man I will pay you now, and before I re-  
turn, I would like to have from you an answer  
to the committee's proposition."  
Before the delegation returned to S—  
Charles had received his thousand dollars cash,  
and accepted the offer for superintending the  
erection of the State House.  
"Ah! Charles," said Ludlow Weston after  
they had finished their supper, "you have indeed  
chosen the wisest part. I had no thought that a  
carpenter could be such a man."  
"And why not a carpenter as well as any one?"  
"It only requires study and application."  
"But all men are not like you."  
"Because all men don't try. Let a man set  
his eyes upon an honorable point, and then follow  
it steadily, unwaveringly, and he will be sure to  
reach it. All men may not occupy the same  
sphere, and it would not be well that they should;  
but there are few who may not reach to a degree  
of honorable eminence in any trade or profes-  
sion, no matter how humble it may be."  
"I believe you are right, Charles; but it is too  
late for me to try now. I shall never be anything  
but a journeyman."  
"I will own, Ludlow, that you have wasted  
the best part of your life for study; but there is  
yet time and opportunity for retirement."  
Ludlow did try, and he studied, and he im-  
proved much, but he was unable to recall the time  
he had wasted. He had now a family under his  
care, and as he had to depend altogether upon  
his hands for support, he could not work much  
with his mind.  
Charles Brackett saw the building he had planned,  
entirely finished, and he received the highest  
eulogiums of praise from the chief officers of  
the State. Business flowed in upon him, and  
for many years, Brackett, the architect, was  
known throughout the Union. When he led  
Mary Waters to the hymeneal altar, he did own  
one of the prettiest houses in his native town;  
nor did "poor Mary," have to wait long, either  
for a husband or for a home.  
There is a deep moral in the foregoing, for our  
young mechanical readers, and we have no doubt  
they have, ere this, discovered it.

## BETHLEHEM FARMERS.

Mr. Hawthorne, in his new romance, gives the  
following amusing account of the first agricultural  
attempts of the "community."  
"To be sure our next neighbors pretended to  
be interested in the new religion, and they took  
the trouble to come to our meetings, but they only  
talked of the new religion, and they only talked of  
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